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a special protection against insults by persons and the press. Therefore, they are not exempted, in principle, from the jurisdiction of the national courts. The interest shown to the royal family of Greece by the "Protecting Powers," namely by Great Britain, France and Russia, is attested in a tangible manner by the yearly grant of 300,000 francs, made by them to the king. As a matter of fact, that money is derived from the renunciation of part of the interest of the public debt of Greece guaranteed by their powers. The framers of the Constitution of 1863, fearing a repetition of arbitrary power, as was the case with King Otto, favored the system of a single legislature. It was thought, rightly or wrongly, that the existence of another house, namely, of a senate, might strengthen the king and weaken the national representation. The *Boulé* meets *ipso jure*, yearly on the 1st of November, unless the king convokes it before that date. The king may dissolve the *Boulé*, but the act of dissolution should be countersigned by the ministers. Such, in short, is the sketch of the Greek Constitutions given by Professor Saripolos. The book is full of valuable annotations and references, which shows the learning of the writer, and his special knowledge of the subject.

THEODORE P. ION.

Handbook of International Law. By GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON.
(St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1910. Pp. xxi, 623.)

Professor Wilson has recently been called to the chair of International Law at Harvard University. He served as one of the American delegates to the International Naval Conference, a mission for which the experience gained by him in connection with the Naval War College peculiarly well fitted him.

The book before us is one of the Hornbook series, and, accordingly, it ought to be judged in the light of the requirements necessary to make it conform in general plan to other books of the series. This does not always permit an author to display his talents to the best advantage. In the present instance, the author has well performed his special task.

The book is intended as a manual for facile reference. It presents the topical principles (which are printed in black-face type) in the light both of their historic interest and of their present practical significance.

Besides the Introduction, the book is divided into six parts bearing respectively the following titles: "Persons in International Law,"

"General Rights and Obligations," "Intercourse of States," "International Differences," "War," and "Relation of Neutrals."

The viewpoint and most of the authorities cited are American. Particular attention is given to situations which, from their nature, arise more frequently on the Western Continent than in European countries. The author, for example, has made a careful study of the subject of the status of insurgency. As the commerce of the United States with its neighbors to the South tends to increase, a fixed and consistent policy upon this subject becomes more and more desirable. Experience has shown that the parent state almost invariably seeks to gain advantages by maintaining in theory, if not in practice, a blockade of insurgent ports. As a result, diplomatic representation has often attempted to accomplish what has been left undone by naval forces. It seems to be well established that a foreign state need not recognize an ineffective blockade of insurgent ports, though, as Mr. Bayard once said, the insurgents might thus be supplied with arms. The doctrine thus applies the rule of belligerent warfare to insurgency and is liable to cause distrust of the stronger by the weaker nations unless accompanied by a strict enforcement of neutrality laws, especially at domestic ports.

The reasons governing the conduct of nations in land and naval warfare are succinctly summarized in Part V. In this field, much of the practice of nations prior to the adoption of the Hague Conventions, is now ignored by text writers, which is significant of the change effected in a system once predominantly based on customary law, but now tending toward codification.

The rules of the Hague Conventions and those of the Declaration of London, have been worked into the text of the book. Usually, as for instance in respect of contraband, the violation of blockade and continuous voyages, the conflict of the principles supported by the various nations has been given, so that the conciliatory nature of conventional regulation may be more easily observed by the reader. The articles of the Declaration, as M. Renault has observed, represent, for the most part, a *media sententia*.

A hasty reader might gain the impression from certain passages that the principles of the Declaration are settled law. This was certainly not the intent of the author, as many of the Powers have not yet signified their adherence. The notable achievements represented by the Conference will not be lost, however, even though the Declaration fails of complete ratification. The objection made by some English writers that it does not absolutely prohibit the destruction of prizes, is petulant

criticism indeed. The author does well to make full use of the principles which it enumerates, for it stands to-day, in the words of Sir John Mac-Donnell, as "one of the most important instruments in the history of international law."

"International law is a growth and is growing." The limits of the author's task set by the plan of publication have prevented him from laying much stress upon the formative aspects of his subject, but he has rendered a valuable service in presenting the actual state of international law at a period marked by conventional regulation. He has made a sincere effort to reduce the rules of the science to certainty so that it may never again be stigmatized "as a haphazard collection of arbitrary rules resting on a fanciful basis and fortified by a wordy rhetoric."

ARTHUR K. KUHN.

The Interest of America in International Conditions. By A. T. MAHAN. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1910. Pp. 212.)

This is a stimulating book on a timely subject by a writer of international reputation, who has given much attention to international policies and problems and their bearings on American interests. It may be regarded as a sequel to the author's earlier book on *The Interest of America in Sea-Power Present and Future*. It is a luminous and penetrating survey of international conditions, together with a masterly interpretation of significant events which will prove highly interesting and profitable to all who are attracted by foreign politics.

It furnishes a careful review of a phase of world power problems illustrated by the efforts of Germany to assume the hegemony of Europe, the paramount importance of the British navy in world politics, and the interests of the United States as expressed in the theories of the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door in the Far East. With calm, unsentimental but relentless reasoning it indicates the policy for the conservation of American interests.

Captain Mahan deplores the provincialism which notoriously characterized our early history as a nation—excluding a proportional sense of our relations to other communities, making us indifferent to international conditions, and especially prejudicing us against association with European policies. With the passing of the period of internal